## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuns. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854. The Senate held a long Executive session to-day. Messrs. PIERCE of Ind., and Coores of Penn., spoke an hour each against the Reciprocity Treaty, and Messrs. Mason favor of it. The Treaty will be ratified by a large majority.

There were a number of army nominations confirmed; and nominations for Surveyor-Generals of Nebraska and Kansas, and sundry Postmasters, were sent in. Frederick A Beeler of Penn, has received the nomination of Secre tary of Legation at Chili.

Mr. Let her of Va. has written a report on coals, and Mr. Elliot of Mass. another.

It is again said that the session will be prolonged some days, but it is doubtful.

The River and Harbor bill, the extention of Colt's

Patent and the Texas Eight Millions Debt bill will proba bir all be lost. The House made and havor with the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Some think it will be rejected, but it vill probably pass.

The thermometer at the National Hotel is up to 1000.

The Washington Star of today says: "The investigating Colt Committee will report their progress up to this time, and ask leave to sit again next session." Ster adds: "An immense cloud of dust bids fair to be raised, and when it blows over, the result will be in the ·lowering of the character of Congress in public estima-"tion. The opinion is, that the Committee will be diwided. John Letcher, the Chairman, will probe to the bottom-while Thurston, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, will attempt to make the whole affair ap-

"pear ridiculous twaddle."
No true facts in this matter have yet been made public parties. The fact of a divided Committee is significant of The reports sent off thus far have been from interested

## XXXIIId CONGRESS ..... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 31, 1854. We gave yesterday the greater part of Monday's proceedings, but owing to the late hour at which the adjournment took place, were not able to give the whole. The following is the conclusion of

SUMNER claimed that he had not yielded the floor

The CHAIRMAN decided that he had supposed the Senator had yielded, and therefore had recommended the Senator from Louisiana, and having recognized that S un-tor he was bound to entertain the motion.

Mr. SUMNER again desiring to speak, there were loud

ries of "Order!"
The CHAIRMAN said a motion to lay on the table was

mr. BRIGHT rese to a question of order. The question before the Senate was, whether leave should be granted to introduce the bill. He was warmly arguing that that motion was debatable, when the Chair called him to order.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was in order.

The Chair required the Senator to take his seat. He again stated the question to be on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. BRIGHT insisted that that was not the question; it

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. BRIGHT asked the Chair to tell him how he

out of order.

The Chair repeated the facts of the motions, decisions, Mr. BRIGHT asked what had become of the motion to

grant leave. [Loud cries to order, and great confusion.]

Mr. BRIGHT asked if the motion to lay the appeal on
the table prevailed, would it carry the bill with it?

Mr. WELLER objected to the Chair deciding questions

Yeas, 36: Nava, 9.
CHAIR—The question now is on granting leave to intro dace the bill.

Mr. STUART raised the point of order, that the appear having been laid on the table, the whole subject went with

the CHAIR decided that the appeal had only been laid on the table. The question was taken on granting leave to introduce the bill, and the Senate refused—Yeas 10; Ays 36.

The Kiver and Harbor bill was next taken up. The guestion pending was on an amendment appropriating for urveys of Various Harbors and Rivers in California

\$50,000.

Mr. TOOMBS addressed the Senate till 4 o'clock, in as argument against the constitutionality of the bill and it

bad policy.

Mr. STUART moved that the Senate take a recess till

cclock. Debated and rejected—Yeas 21; Nays 25.
A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the bombardment of Greytown. Referred and ordered to

the bombardment of Greytown. Referred as be printed.

Mr. BELL then addressed the Senate in support of the bill and in reply to Mr. Toombs.

Mr. DOUGLAS followed, arguing that the bill ought to be amended; it contained many things altogether improper that ought to be stricken out, and many things eight to be put in. Nothing, searcely, was appropriated for the Pacific Coast, and less than \$90,000 for the Mississippi River. That small pittance was worthless for that river. Better appropriate nothing than a sum just small shough to be useless.

mr. BENJAMIN said—The object of the enemies of the bill was apparent to move amendments and defeat it. The responsibility of vetoing it would be thus withdrawn from

Mr. DOUGLAS responded, denying that he for one had

any design to relieve the President from the necessity of vetoing the bill. If the friends of the bill believed that to defect it would be relieving the President from the veto, was it not apparent that this whole struggle was not to get a river and harbor bill, or the public good, but merely to rive the President to a veto?

Mr. BENJAMIN denied having said the enemies of the

Mr. BENJAMIN denied having said the enemies of the bill cought to save the President from a veto.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he did not believe there was a man in the Senate who did not expect the bill would be vetoed.

Mr. CASS—I should like to know why?

Mr. PETITIT—I expect no such thing.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that as there was so much virtuous indignation expressed as to the veto be would like to know if an amendment was not pressed for several days giving the Secretary of War discretionary powers, for no other pessible object than to allow the President to sign it, with the liberty to reject its improper provisions afterward.

Mr. PETITIT said he expected no veto of the bill on its constitutionality, though there might be one as to its policy. There were many things in it which he would not approve of, and which, perhaps, ought to be vetoed.

of, and which, perhaps, ought to be vetoed.

Mr. DAWSON followed in opposition to the bill.

At 64 o clock Mr. HOUSTON moved an adjournment.

Lost—Yeas 16; Navs 25.

Mesers, MALLORY, GWIN, TOUCEY, RUSK, WEL
LER, BUTLER and MASON followed in support of the

LER, BUTLER and MASON followed in support of the amendment and against the bill.

Mr. JONES (Team.) said there was no use in prolonging the struggle—its fate was sealed. He hoped its enemies would come up boldly and strike the decisive blow.

Mr. DOUGLAS denounced the bill as it now stood, as a mere electioneering scheme, which was so planned and arranged, that it allowed no alteration or amendment. It was to be forced through Congress, and any man who attempted to expose its injustice, was to be branded. Let the brand come, he was prepared to meet it.

Messrs. WELLER, HOUSTON, JONES, (Tean.) DOUGLAS and BUTLER, continued the debate till 72 of elock.

Mr. GWINN'S amendment was then adopted-Yeas 25 Navs 23. Mr. PRATT said he hoped the Senate would adjourn, as

Mr. PRATT said he hoped the Sciente would aspect.

the bill was now killed.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment, anthorizing the
Secretary of War to purchase grants of the Post in Mobile
harbor, situated on the mail route to New-Orleans. He
said he would vote against the bill anyhow, but as the
public money was to be distributed, he desired his State
should have her share of the plunder.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment was rejected—Yeas 12;
New 31.

BROWN moved the reconsideration of the vote.

After debate, it was rejected.

At 8 o clock a motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to add \$5,000 for continuing spairs of piers at Marcus Hook, in the river Delaware. Debated and lost.

Mr. DAWSON moved an appropriation of \$70,000 for the improvement of the Savannah River, between Augusta and Savannah.

DAWSON and TOOMBS supported it.

Mesers. DAWSON and TOURDS and the thought in PRATT opposed the amendment. He thought is strange that Senators who opposed this bill because of it unconstitutionality, could vote to put in amendment equally unconstitutional. Mr. RUSK followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. RUSK followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. TOOMBS replied to Mr. Pratt, and vehemently denounced the system of these appropriations as corrupt and corrupting. To tax the mountaineers of Georgia to build up the lordly wealth of the imperial cities, to use the mildest but most appropriate term, was plunder, and nothing but plunder.

hing but plunder.

Mr. PRATT rejoined.

At 24 o clock, Mr. HUNTER moved an adjournment.

Lost—I cas 15; Nays 28.

Mr. BENJAMIN then addressed the Senate till 104 o clock in support of the bill. As a last chance for it, he appealed to the friends of the bill to vote out the appropriations which was not of creat national importance.

The friends of the bill to vote out the appropriations which we not of great national importance.

Tr. CLAYTON supported the bill.

Mr. DAWSON replied.

At ten minutes to 11 o'clock the vote was taken, and Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected—Yeas 14; Nays 21.

Many Senators had paired off.

Mr. BAYARD moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 14;

Mr. TOOMBS moved to atthe out that part of the bill making the Louisville and Portland Canal free. Mr. THOMPSON opposed it. On this question no quorum voted, and at eight minutes past 11 the Senate adjourned.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 1, 1854. The Senate met at 10 j o clock. The rending of the jour-

The Senate met at 10 s clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Foot's resolution to pay for certain services as draughtsman to the Committee on Public Lands adopted.

Mr. NORRIS introduced a bill to incorporate the Friends' Aid Society in the District of Columbia.

Bills for the relief of Sherman Pearce and Daniel Steenrod considered and passed.

The bill authorizing the President to take charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed.

Mr. HOUSTON then addressed the Senate in defonse of his military and political conduct during the Texan revolution and the days of the republic, from certain charges, impairations and infamous slanders contained in a book called the "History of Texas, Mexico and the United "States, by General Thomas Jefferson Green,"—a book which had found its way into the Congressional Library. He reviewed the conduct of Green in Texas, and pronounced him a dastard most illy-livered—a man of most pairsent covardece.

dissant cownridee.

Mr. HOUSTON continued until a quarter pest twelve. is remarks had general interest.

Mr. MASON offered the following resolution, which was

opted: iceolred, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, Ecologi, That the President he requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his Messagery the liques of Sepre-constructs of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which is his opinion may dispense with the suggestors therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional messages by Congress to meet any exigeographs are in the recess of Congress to meet any exigeographs are in the recess of Congress disching these relations.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up. The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. Tombs, to strike out the provision relating to the Louis-ville and Portland Canal. Lost: Yeas, 15; Nays, 39.

Mr. DODGE Howal offered an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids from eighteen to one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to: Yeas, 28; Nays, 17.

persons disbursing money under this act should give bond and security. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY moved an appropriation for a canal across the peninsula of Florida. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were

omenuments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in by separate votes on each. Mr. RUSK moved to insert an appropriation of \$44,000 for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas. Agreed to, Yene 25, Nays 15. Mr. BROWN renewed his amendment authorizing the

to, Yeas 25, Nays 15.

Mr. BROWN renewed his amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase, subject to the approval of Congress, Grant's Pass, near the mouth of the harbor of Mobile. Agreed to, Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to strike out the appropriation for the Appomattox River, Virginia. Lost, Yeas 18, Nays 26.

s also moved to strike out the appropriation for the barbor of Dubuque, Iowa, Lost. Also, for the appropriation for the Taunton River, Massachusetts. Lost.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to strike out the appropriation for Orida. Lost, Yeas 18, Nays 20. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, Yeas 31,

Angel T. As follows:
YEAS-Mesers Allen, Bell, Benjumin, Caw, Chase, Cooper,
Jonge, (Wie.) Bodge, (Ione.) Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gilette, James Johnson, Jones, (Iowa) Jones, (Tenn.) Fesres, Fattie,
ratt, Rockwell, Bosk, Sebastian, Seward, Shiell, Stuart, Summer,
ratt, Rockwell, Rosk, Sebastian, Seward, Shiell, Stuart, Summer,
ratt, Rockwell, Bosk, Sebastian, Seward, Shiell, Stuart, Summer,
ratt, Rockwell, Bosk, Sebastian, Seward, Shiell, Stuart, Summer,
NAYS-Mesers, Adams, Atchison, Bright, Brown, Cley Dawson,
Jorton, Norris, Toombs, Williams. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Charlotte Westcott was then

The Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes

on the bill authorizing the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad into the District of Columbia. Mr. MASON moved for an Executive session. Agreed to. At 7 o'clock the doors reopened. The Fertification bill was taken up, when the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. PERKINS (La.) from the Committee on Foreign
Affairs reported a bill to Remodel the Diplomatic and Cousular System of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.
Mr. SOLLERS offered a resolution that twenty thousand

Mr. SOLLERS offered a resolution that twenty thousand extra copies of the report of the Special Committee on the Guano Trace, be printed for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then passed the Senate bills establishing a port of delivery at Lakeport, on Lake Ponteharcrain, and creating a collection district in Texas and New-Mexico, and constituting Paducal, (Ky.,) Shreveport, (La.,) Jeffersonville, (Int.,) Tuscumbia, (Aix.,) and Madison, (Ind.,) respectively, ports of delivery.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment, increasing

Appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment, increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to seven thousand dollars, and each As-sociate Justice six thousand five lundred per annum, be-

g under consideration, Mr. SMITH (Va.) offered an amendment, and was eaking, when Mr. SEWARD raised the point that the gentleman was

Mr. SEWARD raised the point that the gentleman was not confining himself to the amendment.

Mr. SMITH replied he was addressing his arguments to those who could appreciate them, and then advocated an increase of the Judges salarios.

Mr. SEWARD said the Judges are not responsible, and sometimes in the exercise of the powers with which they are clothed, commit great outrages on the rights of the people, and usurp power which does not belong to them.

We have had recent instances of this power, and the only way we can control this branch of the Government is not to increase their pay and teach them while they are directly responsible they are dependent on the people for their salaries. It was perfectly apparent the gentleman from Virginia undertakes to assume to himself the entire that of this country. and sets up a high standard of

their salaries. It was perfectly apparent the gentlement from Virginia undertakes to assume to himself the entire legislation of this country, and sets up a high standard of intellect which no gentleman accords to him. [Laughter.] He had a right to reply to the gentleman from Virginia, and he wanted him to understand, however much the gentleman might desire to read lectures to other people, when he undertake to read him a lapture he head.

specially. The Ann nor would be tolerate such remarks from the gentleman nor any one else. When he should aggress, he would acknowledge it.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) asked the gentleman whether it was not disrespectful in the gentleman to say he was not addressing himself to his proposition?

Mr. SEWARD said the offensive remark was that he could not appreciate the gentleman's argument.

Mr. HUNT advocated the Senate's amendment, vindicated the Supreme Court, and said their responsibility would not be increased by making their salaries smaller.

After further proceedings the Senate's amendment was rejected by a vote of 55 against 80.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment concerning the purchase of lots and buildings belonging to the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New-York, for an assay office, appropriating five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at six percent, from the 15th of September until the purchase shall be completed, the same to be so completed within one year from the day that such interest is authorized to purchase for the use of the United States such property adjoining thereto situated on Pine st. upon which the United States now hold a mortgage, as may be sold to satisfy the same at a price not exceeding the amount of said lieu.

The Senate's amendment enabling the Secretary of State to refundance Edward Riddle such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, or which he may have obligated himselfito pay on account of his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, \$26,000, provided no portion of the payments made pro rata by the contributors at said exhibition shall be regarded as being under consideration. Speeches were made for and against during the debate which ensued.

contributors at said exhibition shall be regarded as being under consideration. Speeches were made for and against laring the debate which ensued. Mr. CHANDLER (Pa.) eulogized Mr. Peabody who, in Mr. CHANDLER (ra.) emograes are taken as teapped for-ward and advanced a large sum of money to carry out the objects of American exhibitors. The conduct of the Amer-ican banker demands not only the return of the money but the thanks of every man who has an American heart. Mr. WALBRIDGE (N. Y.) advocated the amendment,

showing the pressing circumstances under which the money was procured, being familiar with the facts from his presence in Lendon.

Mr. SOLLER'S opposed the amendment and said he would if he could reduce the appropriation to a red cent. He warned the Democracy against the consequences of extravagance, for he and other Whigs would noid them

responsible.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) opposed the bill, contending that Mr.
Riddle was not officially appointed. He understood he
was an autioneer for the sale of horses and carriages in

ondon. Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) said both Whigs and Democrats are the glory of the Exhibition, and now it was for them BAYLEY (Vs.) thought to pay this amount would

Mr. BAYLEY (va.) thought to pay this amount would be a mischievous precedent. The amendment assumes that Mr. Riddle was there in an efficial capacity, which was not the case. He had no idea that private individuals from patriotic or mercenary motives should send agents to the World's Fair, and then ask Government to defray the Mr. HUGHES (N. J.) said he was surprised that oppo

Mr. HUGHES (N. J.) said he was surprised that opposition was made to this appropriation. Time has elapsed since the necessity for this money occurred, but it was advanced by Mr. Peabody at a trying period, and all knew the brilliant results concerning the exhibition of American utilitarian inventions of the day. The pentleman from Virginia (Smith) had said that Mr. Riddle is a horse dealer. Now it is no worse to be a horse dealer than to run a stage line in Virginia, whether it was an extra or regular line. [This was an allusion to Mr. Smith having formerly been a mail contractor.] Mr. SMITH observed he had merely said Mr. Riddle

was an auctioner, selling horses and carriages.

Mr. HUGHES.—But you'mentioned it as a reflection on
Mr. Riddle, whem I understand is as high-minded a man
as lives in Massachusetts pursuing business. If he sells
animals he sells quadrupeds, and I am glad his auctioneering is of that kind.

Mr. WENTWORTH (III.)—If the friends of this bill
vant to kill is they can resurt to no butter means than its

want to kill it they can resort to no better mean to death. SMITH (N. Y.) felt the truth of the remark of Mr. that this was a mischiovous precedent; but the ent does not reside where Mr. Bayly thought it did.

It came into existence when our Government embarked in this affair. If Government had kept within its legitimate limits protecting persons and property, they would not be annoyed with this amendment at the present time. Ha trusted, however, that the money would be paid, and that Mr. Peabody would be thanked for advancing it on the faith of this Government.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) said this money had been claimed by Mr. Peabody on the ground of his American character, but how could they credit this when at the recent Fourth of July celebration, "God Save the Queen was preceded by "Hail Columbia," and the likeness of Queen Victoria placed ahead of that of General Washington. By what authority other than that of a Central Agricultural Association here did Mr. Riddle go to London.

Mr. CHANDILER repfied—Secretary Webster, Mr. KEITT resumed, saying Mr. Webster's name does not occur in Mr. Riddle's credentials, but that of Peter Force.

orce.

After further debate, the Senate's amendment rejected. The Senate's amendment appropriating \$242,000 for run

ning a north-western boundary line between the United States and Great Britain for marking the 59th parallel, and for such surveys as may be necessary to fix said boundary between Main and Vancouver's Island, havg been resd, Mr. LANCASTER argued in favor of it, showing the

oth knowing the preper lines.

Mr. CAMPRELL (Ohio) opposed any further appro-nations for boundaries, believing the day not distant hen all the British possessions of this continent will be-

ong to us.

Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) moved the boundary be 54 40.

STUART (Mich.) raised the question that the amendment was not in order, as no such line as 54 49 or fight was within our possession.

The CHAIRMAN inclined to the opinion that Mr.

The CHARMAN inclined to the opinion that Mr. Gorene could move the amendment.
Mr. FLORENCE said he never believed we ought to onfine ourselves to the forty-minth parallel.
Mr. CAMPBELL very much regretted that the history of the country shows a certain political party flummaged, o use a familiar expression.
The CHARMAN requested the gentleman to confine investigation the rule.

The CHARMAN requeeted the genticman to commohimself within the rule.

Mr. CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution looking to a correspondence with Great
Britain in view of the annexation of all the British Provlines of North America. He called attention to the fact
seriously and in good faith, not because he expected to
carry the resolution this session, but he will follow it up
next ression and give his reasons for the movement.

Mr. FRORENCE'S amendment rejected, and likewise
that of the Newate.

that of the Scente.

The House then rejected the amendment appropriating

The House then rejected the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for the continuation of the work for suppling Washington and Georgetown with water.

The amendment for the construction of buildings for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices at the following places was then read: Ellsworth, Maine, 810,000; Belfast, Maine, not more than \$20,000; Gloucester, Massachusetts, Toledo, Ohio, Berlington, Vermont, and Sandacky, Ohio, not more than \$40,000 for each building. At the following places, also, to be used for Courts,—Milwankee, Wisconsin, not more than \$50,000; New-Haven, Connections Newark, New Jersey, Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago and Detroit, not more than \$88,000 each; Galveston act more than \$100,000; Petersburgh not more than \$4,000.

Mr. PHELLYS and the gross amount is one million eighteen thousand dollars for the more erection of the buildings.
The next clause provides that an additional sum not exceeding ten per cent on the amount appropriated, shall be
given to cover contingent expenses, and the cost of supermitendance. In addition thereto mach money is to be appropriated for purchases of sites. He was opposed to
such by rolling.

After some debate the amendment was agreed to, 70

minst 52 The Senate's amendment authorizing the President to The Senate's amendment authorizing the President to employ in his official household a secretary, clerk, steward, messenger and assistant nessenger, and appropriating eleven thousand dollars for their salaries, having been read, Mr. FLAGLER (N. Y.) proceeded to prove that the President is against the amendment, by reading from the Inaugural Address a chapter on economy. He wanted to know whether he could offer an extract from that document as a measurement.

ent as an amendment.
The CHAIEMAN replied he could not.

The CHAIEMAN replied he could not.

Mr. FLAGLER—I apprehend a declaration of economy would not be in order in this biff.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) asked whether he could offer an amendment appropriating five hundred dollars for a lady to take charge of the bedchambers.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he could.

The CHAIRMAN again said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Then I'll not offer it.

Mr. FECKHIAM (N. Y.) opposed the amendment. He had no idea of iverensing the President's salary in this indirect, petty, sideway manner. If the President's pay is not high enough he would vote in an open and direct manner to increase it. This way of getting up a soft of kitchen or bed chamber court was not in his opinion Democratic.

Senate, therefore he saw no pertinancy in the remarks of the gentleman from New-York. The President has not naked for this appropriation, and the Committee of Ways and Means have recommended it to be stricken out. The amendment rejected.

The one hundred and eighty-nine amendments of the

amendment rejected.

The one hundred and eighty-nine amendments of the Senate having been acted on, and most of them disagreed to, the Committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was on concurring in the action of the

On mittee.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay the bill on the table, nending which, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o clock, the House adjourned.

ATE IN REGARD TO OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854. The President transmits the following Message to the

Senate of the United States:
"I hasten to respond, briefly, to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the senate, it in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether snything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Rapresentatives of the 16th of March last, concerning our relations with the Govern-ment of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress, affecting those re-lations.

In the Message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions: In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these Staies, can long exist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I carnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the tions.

In the Message to the House of Representatives referred

carrily transplantly and passes in the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself. Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character was received, to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States by private individuals under military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of transies and the express provisions of law altke required, in my ladgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be excreted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the smicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. sositive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiaesort to ultimate measures of redress. P Pendi ions by the Executive, and before the action of tions by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other, of these depositories of the functions of Government. I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former Message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

gress.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

The message was read in Executive Session. The luke varingess of the House on the Spanish affairs will render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. War ever is entirely defunct in the House.

The final vote on the Reciprocity treaty will be taken tomorrow, when it will pass by a large majority.

It is thought the nomination of Geo. N. Saunders as Consul to London will be made again, and sent to the Senate by Thursday. It will be again rejected.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1954.

The cholera at the almshouse was slightly abating, and regressing slowly. Not a single death by cholera has at occurred in the city, except two which arrived have The resolution of the Senate to meet on the 1st of November was to have been introduced to-day, but was de-I sick on board vessels from New-York.

House Post-Office. Mike was the aggressor, and was , se verely handled. The difficulty ended where it began, and both were in the House this evening.

This has been the bottest day of the season

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE CANADA AT RALIFAX.

Detailed Report of the Markets-Marine Intelligence-Passengers, &c.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Canada reached Halifax on Monday night, we were unable to obtain our usually full report of Commercial Intelligance in

Liverpool Cotton Market Reports

July 71, 1856 care. Brown, Shipley & Co report the in the early past of a the Correct metter was very quest, but subsequently, and influence of the weather shall be promising appearance of a crops, there was a more cheerful feeling in the indic, and the market cheest steady at the quotations current at the said. After a units lish hast. The sales of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of which are either the control of the week foot up 51.2 of the week foot

Liverpool Provision Market Means. Gardinet h. (o. report a slow demant for BERF, except if the finest quality which brings tail rates. In Form more doing to without improvement in piece, moders meeting burers by tradity. Be covided to the configuration of the configu

Liverpeol Brendstuffs Market

From the Brokers' Circular, Assers-A limited business; sales at 51 for Pots and 29 3 29 6 for

caris.

Rests in better request; sales of 2.000 bbis at 4,32 6,4.

Syrairs Traractis, boundal at 60.

Nothing done in Traractist.

Tallow in fair demand at 67,6266; Y. C. and 65,867; for Tallow in fair demand at 67,6268; Y. C.

merican. Seat. On. fetched \$40 and closed at £40.
Pai.M OIL—100 time sold at £40 a 17 on the spot and to arrive.
A moderate business in Barr, at 40, \$47.
Livsarn Oil, washedged. hanged.
of Otive to arrive at slightly lower prices. underable extered Once to deleter to the lower sorts of Logwood, which kweeps suchanged except the lower sorts of Logwood, which ing scarce, we in denser, Ricci in rather better commend; 200 casks Carolina sold at 10/319/3.

Messes Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular of July 21 reports the clouds and Foreign Produce markets exactive.

N. Control and Corons and Coronstandy. Baranetters declined and cross standy.

Movey continued in artive demand. Dollars quared at 5(1). Bar Silver, 5(1): American Engles, 78.5; Gold Bars in demand, at 77; Movey was rished dearer, Government wouts having apparently shorthed spane capital. Covernment has announced that application will be made for 45.5%, 600 Sterling extra war credit, making a 200,000 already received for war expenses. Coverds, notwish The Bullium in the Bank of England had decreased £197 33.
Continental Excusion and varied but it is Build were still be

The business of the week had been to a considerable extent, as above former prices. Earling Brothers report. There has been demand for United States Stocks and Bends of 1997-93. Mass classetts Sterling Fives have been done at 103-193. Maryland States Brother (efferd at 2 d. Virginia Sterling Fives sold at 195 at Sixes Bollar Bonds at 91, to rulling secures. Canada Sixes 1991, 1972. There has not been time to accurate the value of Ballot Securities in Europe hader the effect of the flauds recently discontinuous.

Liverpool Freight Market. FREIGHTS continue dull. Iron to New York was taken at 20, no mode at 17 6, and course at 12/6. Stewage passengers, about E-

There has been a steady though not active business doing is part week. Consumption goes on unch-wind, and the prior at the sailing of the Africa on the 15th may be repeated.

HAVRE, July 19, 1854.
The week's sales of COTTON were only 2.744 bales, and the stock on leand is 31,000 bales. The quotations radge for New Orleans from 170 Got Pice 15; Mondels 81,700 SH.50, Uplands 30,700 SH.500 sing dell.
There are sellers of Genesee and New Orleans Flows at 46f. 547f.

Assis - The Broker's Circular reports Asses in limited demand at previous prices - sy for Pearls 29 (2006 Pearls 30), 30 (1).

NAVAL STORKS - 2500 bids, of Common Besin sold at (9304).

Sparits of Turpentine is nominal at 40: Crude Turpentine is uncleaved, and soles very limited. Tallow is steady at 65/6268. Lead (American) is without change.

DERMONDS - The insarter remains as per last report, except for aller, and prices are stiffer, but without quota-

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Passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Lenison. Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Deniel and two daughters. Mrs. Cowella, Mr. and Mrs. Portosa, Mr. and Mrs. Vevens. Captain and Mrs. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Rakhorsan. Mr. and Mss. Coben. Mrs. Suppay and child, Mrs. Felien and son, Miss Railina, Miss Birt. The Hon. Muss Mursy and midd. Massers. Kormand. Carleton, New.

The Lordon money market was rather more stringent, and Con-

rison, Ernst, Weston, Riley, Borker, Higginson, Clark, Norris

LATE NEWS FROM UTAH AND NEW-MEXICO. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, August 1, 1854. St. Louis papers of Saturday last, contain late news

A treaty had been concluded between Gov. Brigham Young and the Pass Utah and Pauvan Indians. It provides that on no occasion whatever are the Indians to make attacks on Americans or Mormons, and are to use all their influence to prevent depredations on the property

f emigrants and settlers. Santa Fé papers of the 1st July are received, and announce the occurrence of a destructive fire in that city. Four or five business houses were destroyed, including those of Mossrs. Elroy, Beck & Owens, and Mr. Ester. Kit Carson was in Santa Fe on the 16th June.

The weather was unusually cold for the season.

The Receivers of the Cochituate Bank made their first report in the Supreme Court to-day. They have reached cash one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. They have good debts to the amount of \$131,000, and must realize \$90,000 of the \$350,000 doubtful debts, in order to pay off all claims except the stock. The Receiv ers propose to declare a dividend of fifty per cent., but the Court postponed it to August 22, in order to allow creditors time to look into the Receivers' report. A claim

TUATE BANK.

Boston, Tuesday, August 1, 1854.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW IN PHILA-DELPHIA, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

hands of the officers of that Bank.

About twenty tavers-keepers, charged with an infrac-tion of the Sunday Law, had a hearing before Ald. Ken-ney, acting for Mayor Conrad, this morning, and were held to ball in \$500 each for a further hearing on Saturday. Francis B. Rose of Philadelphia was drowned yesterday while bathing at Long Branch. while bathing at Long Branch.

Mr. Reed has been elected Superintendent of the Western Telegraph line in place of Mr. Brooks.

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

Bostos, Tuesday, August 1, 1854.
The ship Carolus Magnus, Chase, from Havre, bound for New York, with some 850 passengers, arrived in the Light-House Channel this morning, for supplies, having run short. ----

PUBLIC MEETINGS. ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPA-

SHIP CAROLUS MAGNUS IN DISTRESS

RUM MURDER. .

This morning an Irishman named Patrick Gannon, a

sheennker, living in Salina-st., South Owego Canal, found his wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night.

The husband has been arrested.

an inquest at 2 e clock to-day

STRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 1-1 P. M.

TION. The emancipation of the slave in the British West Indies was yesterday commemorated by the usual annual festival at St. Rozan's Well, under the auspices of the New-York Anti Slavery Society. The company was more numerous than for several years before, particularly the clored portion, who on this occasion were decidedly in the majority. Of these, nearly all were dressed neatly and in good taste, and their demeaner throughout the day would compare favorably with that of many of their lighter-skinned neighbors on similar occasions.

The addresses were all delivered from a platform erected a grove, scale being ranged in front of it for the

to order by Mr. LAUREN WETMORE, President of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. A "Jubilee Song" was sung by the assemblage, and a prayer made by the Rev. Wit-LIS Hopges (colored) of Williamsburgh.

who was very kindly recieved. He demonstrated that a radical wrong never redounded to the benefit of the radical wrong never redounded to the benear of the wronger. Of all wrongs, that which deprived a people of their individuality, their natural rights, was the most heinous, and invariably brought in its train moral and social ruin. Of this fact he instanced examples, and he feared that should America continue to foster and perpetuate Slavery, she, too, would eventually be added to the numerous warming beacons of history. Already he saw fair and fruitful soil becoming arid and desert beneath its influence: science, art, inventien, genius stullified within its precincts, and a despetic barbarism fast usurping Republican civilization. And yet the slaveholder knew not, realized not, that the bondage which he imposed upon his slave, bound himself in no less degree. Annually at the South conventions were held, and resolutions adopted that New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and Liverpool should cease to be the commercial fnicrums of the world. And yet, with boundless natural wealth, with ample harbors and noble rivers, they do not progress nor develop, but stagnato, rot and die of inantition, never realizing that great fundamental truth. "As ve sow, so shall you reap. He felt that the time was night at hend when men of the North should speak out with their whole souls, "No iellowship with Slavery. To draw the line between Slavery and Freedom, he confessed would be a difficult undertaking, and he who did it must come far north of Mason and Dixon's Little. For in the office, the conting-room, and even in the pulpit, the double lens of a ten per cent, interest so wronger. Of all wrongs, that which deprived a people of and he who did it must come far north of Mason and Dixen's Line. For in the office, the counting-room, and even in the pulpit, the double lens of a ten per cent, interest so blinded the moral perceptions of men, that they found it difficult to perceive that Slavery was injurious not alone to the slave, but also to the slave-owner: and some even failed to perceive anything injurious in the institution at all, and stood ready to defend it to the death. Admitting such a state of moral perversion to exist—and it assuredly did exist among the people of the North—then, as men who loved their country, as patriots as well as free nen, if behooved all to stand upon the one platform of "No Fellowship with Slavery. If some of the more ultra slave States were mad enough to threaten distribut, though individually he had nover counseled it, he should be willing to say to them, "Go in "peace." Mr. Greeley then spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the set of the British Government in manumiting the slave in their colonies. He believed the Government had been stronger, parer, and more peace to see to the British Government in manumiting the slave in their colonies. He believed the Government had been stronger, purer, and more containing for the act. As the men who so nobly wrought for that end lived to see it accomplished, so be heped might those who se bravely have battled against the wrong in our own land tive to see the attainment of their hopes. He concluded by appealing to that portion of his antience who belonged to the proscribed race, to show by their demeanor their title to freedom and so tial position: to put their children into such situations as would emble them to become respectable and worthy citizens, and to practically refute the lia that "the right" inl position of the African is Slavery.

The audience then sang a song by the Rev. John Pierrepont, entitled "British Emancipation;" after which the meeting adjourned until 2] o'clock, to dinner. During

the meeting adjourned until 9] o'clock, to dinner. During the interval the younger portion of the company amused themselves in rambling about the grove, swinging, and other congenial sports.

After dinner, another song, the "Prayer for the Slave." . the same author, was sung.

The Rev. Same at J. May, one of the pioneers of the Anti-Sinvery movement in America, was introduced to the andience, and heartily received. He said the emancipation of \$0.0,000 slaves on the 1st of August, 1834, was a more worthy deed than that which has made forever illustrious the Fourth of July, 1776. It was as much more worthy as the practical application of a great principle is nore worthy than the mere declaration of it. The speaker went on to draw a parallel between the Revolution and the set of Emancipation. He showed that wherever the manimited blacks of the West Indies had not come up to the stendard of public expectation, it was in good part to be attributed to the white planters themselves, of whom, after the Emancipation, but the unscrapulous refuse remained—the better portion of them having goon home to erjoy their ill-gotten gains. These set the worst examples to the colored population who were looking to them for guidance. The speaker contended, however, that the blacks of the West Indies had done far more for themselves than could have been reasonably expected of them under the circumstances; and that to the present day they demenstrate the idleness of the argument so frequently advanced against immediate emancipation, by showing that they can and do live in peace and prosperity, and are no more prone to anarchy, vice and immorality than their more invored brethren the whites. He concluded by fervently hoping that the day of emancipation in America would soon arrive.

Other speakers, among whom were Oliver Johnson, The Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, one of the pioneers of the

America would soon arrive.

Ther speakers, among whom were Oliver Johnson,
D. Harris, John O. Wattles of Ind., addressed the

audience.

At i o clock the company returned to the city, well pleased with the excursion. WILLIAMSBURGH COMMON COUNCIL he Board of Aldermen held a regular session at the Hall last evening, the President, Alderman Baken, in

e Chair.

A communication was received from Mayor Wall, rendering a statement of fines imposed by him for violation of City ordinances since 1st January. Total amount reived \$1,371 31. The Fire Committee, to whom was referred for investi-

The Fire Committee, to whom was referred for investigation the charges of riot against Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 2, on the 4th of July, in which knives and stones were treely used, reported that the charges had been sustained. The Committee recommended that Richard Jackson, John McMellon, John Hurst, and Matthew M. Jackson, members of No. 2, be expelled from the Fire Department, and prohibited from again becoming members. Also, that Engine Company No. 4 be disbanded, and that none of the members berealter be allowed to become members of the Fire Department of this city, who will not subscribe to an affidavit that they have not been engaged in any riot between fire companies of this city.

On motion, the report was adopted.

After some further business the Board adjourned for a month. REPORT OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE COCHI-

JERSEY CITY COMMONICOUNCIL.

A meeting of the Common Council was held last even ing. The following is the ordinance for the assessment and collection of taxes, which was presented and laid of of \$5,000, by the Bank of the Republic of New-York, was disallowed by the Receivers, on the ground that they Night Warch supplying the city with water.... repairing streets in proving public grounds and buildings in aintaining Alma-House and Hospital... Poblic Schools refused to give up the collateral security placed in the erecting and maintaing school-house... ir City Prison.
ir fire engines and apparatus.
ir erecting engine-bousses.
ir payment of interest on city debt.
ir extinguishment of temporary city debt.
ir samment of salaries.
ir cleansing streets.
ir contingent expenses.
as sinking fund, per act of 1849.
or deficiency of appropriations for erecting

Of the above, the amount appropriated for educational purposes is \$14,000, equal to one-fourth the whole amount of city taxes. The amount assessed cannot exceed free mills per dellar on the assessed value of real and personal estate in the city.

A resolution offered by Ald. Thompson was adopted, of the appropriate of \$100 for the detection of the supoffering a reward of \$100 for the detection of the potent incendiary that caused the fire of Sunday last,

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday foreneous a fire brokes out in a row of tenant houses in North Fufficat, near Second-st., owned by Mr. Olmstead Henry. Engine She is bruised from head to foot. A post mortem exami-Companies Nos. 1 and 5 were soon at work and extin nation was held to-day. There were twenty-eight spots in guished the flames. Damage by fire and water about her stomach, caused by rum. Deceased is about 25 years \$400, covered by insurance in the North River Insurance Company. George Little, a member of Engine Company They were from Dublin and lived for a time in New-York. They both drank liquer. The Coroner will hold No. 7, ran to the fire from Graham-av. On arriving la fell in the street from the effects of the host. He was SAILING OF THE CANADA FOR BOSTON-VES-SELS SPOKEN BY THE CANADA.

Haliffax, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1804—4 o clock A. M.
The steamship Canada sailed from this port for Boston, at about 11 o clock last night, and thus far has had exceedingly fine weather.

The Canada reports having passed the R. M. steamship Asia Europa 7 at 71 o clock on the marning of the 20th, Alse passed [no date] the British ship Andromache and the British bark Lisben, bound east. taken into a building insensible, and with proper care recovered sufficient to be conveyed to his residence North Second-st., near Lorimer-st. Several other fire-

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

A DAY AMONG THE MINES AND MINERS.

were under the necessity of retiring.

men became affected from over-exertion and the heat, and

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Wayne Co., Pa., July 3, 1854.

This is essentially the region of black diamonda.

Every foot of ground beneath the surface is rich in ore, and awaits only to be transferred to market to be comed into gold. Hundreds of the bardy sons of Erinare engaged in this colunge, with pick in hand, and lighted only by the star-like taper that sparkles on about hats. The miner here is not the same haggard, toll-worm wretch he is in the mines of the old world. Here no women and children ever enter to harness their tender limbs before the car to drag to life their hidden wealth, at the expense of virtue, health, and hidden wealth, at the expense of virtue, health, and even life itself. No families here take up their abode even life itself. No families here take up their abode in the exeavations, glad even of the shelter dug out of the earth to protect them from the pitiless storms and the far more pitiless task-master. Here no infants first see the light amid the wail of the young mother, whose only couch is the ore ferself and child have been doomed to drag from the earth to enrich her master. But she is not a slave. Oh, no, she is a daughter of Britain, living beneath her laws, and prays nightly for her, and thanks food that she lives in a land of freedom. Verily there is much to answer for among the task masters of the old worls.

Desiring to see the mines and miners as they are,

the task masters of the old world.

Desiring to see the mines and miners as they are, with several others I repaired to the entrance of one of the largest veins, where we were met by the superintendent, who politely effered to procure a guide and torches. This was soon accomplished, and we entered the shaft. This, for about a hendred and fifty feet, ran in a uniform vein about ten feet wide and eight high, when it branched off into two distinct veins, runging at high angles with each other. "This vein," high, when it branched off into two-distinct veins, run-uing at right augles with each other. "This vein," said our guide, pointing to one of the inlets, "has not been worked since the accident a few years ago." Then you are not free from all the ills that attend mining in the old world?" said we inquiringly. "A relative," returned the guide, "has his grave far be-yond those masses which block up the way. He died a horrible death, and sleeps in unboly ground: but, thanks to the Holy Virgin, his soul is in Heaven." We had hitherto barely deigned a glance at our guide, but now we surveyed him with a feeling of respect, though, I am serry to add, mingled with curiosity. Ho was a fair specimen of his class in this region, nearly The President then introduced Mr House Gurrery, was a fair specimen of his class in this region, nearly six feet high, compactly built; his eye clear, full and

"We have heard of the misfortune, but some wer saved if I remember rightly." "Yes, some one of the bosses, lived and worked his way for three days, with nothing but his dinner which he had taken into the mines the morning of the accident, to sustain him amid the poisonous air with which his prison was filled. He found a can of oil, a pick and a crow-bar, and by the aid of light, he worked himself out, but Sir, he had worked the flesh of the bones off his hands, and torn it worked the flesh of the bones off his hands, and torn it from his limbs among the jagged points through which he had crawled from the spot where he had alive but helpless left his companions." "Efforts were made to recover some of the bedies, were there not?" "Efforts Sir, we never stopped night nor day, for two weeks, then alas, we desisted, for we knew it was too late, and they slean where they fell." they sleep where they fell."

Taking the other vein, we pursued our way, the excavation all the while growing higher and broader, the

Taking the other yein, we pursued our way, the excavation all the while growing higher and broader, the
intensely black coal being around, above, and below
us, making it look like darkness intensified. Our
guide put out his torch, and until then I had no conception what total darkness meant. It was suffocating,
painful, herrible. And undefined fear seized me, and
in terror I called for light, which the guide produced
with a match, and applied to the torches. Pursuing
our way, we soon came to the miners, who with the
taper in their caps rang out the heavy sharp strokes
upon the coal that perhaps was intended another winter to light up our own cozy sanctum in a distant city.
A little beyond the vein again branched, and after
pursuing our way until we were informed we were
two miles from the entrance and the outer world, we
began to retrace our steps. We had not proceeded
far when three of our number gave out, and amid a
hearty laugh of the miners, were placed on a car and
'trundled out." Never shall I forget the sensation
daylight produced on me. It was so strong, so overpowering, that I was forced to cover my eyes, for it
seened as if the sun's rays would cat into my brain.

powering, that I was forced to cover my ejes, for it seemed as if the sun's rays would eat into my brain. Our way lay through the quarters assigned to the miners. The houses are regularly built, while far above them towers the church. "You attend "church, then!" said I inquiringly to the guide. "Does the gentleman take us for heathen?" retorted a female voice. We turned and found ourselves opposite a door where stood an aged, comely matron, her gray locks smoothed away from her forehead and covered by a muslin cap, a white neckerchief was crossed and punced over her breast. "No, mother, the gentlemen know we are "not heathen, but they are not used to our way; but, "perhaps, if they would come in and rest awhile they "would not go away prejudiced against us." Taking a stool-chairs there were none-we surveyed the roo The shelves, tables and floor were whiter than I thought it possible wood could be made, and spoke volumes in the old matron's favor. "Mother," said our guide, "could not be prevailed upon to have more "comforts about her, although father, brother and my-

our guide, "could not be prevailed upon to have more "comforts about her, although father, brother and my" self earn enough to give her anything she needs."

"Whist, Patrick, me heart is full of sorrow for all that's gone before: tempt me not lest I sin and never see them more. Your honors," she added, turning to us, "do not know all the likes of us suffer."

"Suffer! Surely, Madam, you need not suffer here."

"No, not here—"tis the old country. See, Sir," and baring her arm she pointed to a number of long, deep scars; "my body is covered with these, for I was born in the mines, as well as were my two boys, and so was

in the mines as well as were my two boys, and so was my Kathleen; and there she died—died beneath the lash, for she was a delicate wee thing, a mere baby— and there died my old father and mother; and is it a wonder, then, that when they had never a house or a home that I should think of them when I and never a bit of work in the mines to do?

There are no slaves in England; but nightly she prays God to save her Queen, while she gives thanks that she is free.
"You look comfortable as you are," I said, as I sur-

veved everything around.

"And so we are; we have our cow and pig, raise our

"And so we are; we have our cow and pig, raise our own potatoes, and were it not for what is gone before that keeps my heart in sorrow, sure, I would be the happiest mother in Ameriky."

Leaving this quarter we wended our way back to our hotel, where we found the steps filled with countrymen listening to one of their number, who was addressing them and gesticulating violently. Making our way through the crowd, we heard him say: "We "will force these United States to adhere to the Missouri Compromise; we will settle the whole of Nebraska Territory with freemen, and and then see where the Slave States will be. In order 'no have slaves there must first be masters. We must 'see that there are no masters—see that freemen break 'up the wilderness there in Nebraska, and then our 'eyes will never be greeted by the sight of man degraded "into the cringing serf, coining his labor into gold that 
his brother may live in ease." Here the speaker descended from the bench from which he had addressed scended from the bench from which he had addressed the auditory, amidst deafening cheers for the emi-grants, for such the speaker and a number of others proved to be. They are on their way to do as the speaker said: "People the Territory with freemen." Noticing a dignified, venerable old man standing apart from the rest, I questioned him as to the feeling of the people in that region in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. There is but one beling, said Missouri Compromise. There is but one feeling, said he sadly: there can be but one, and that is that we he sadly; there can be but one, and that is that we have been outraged, tampered with, played with. You have seen and heard the expression of opinion; there is no other. We thought with the old man, that with honorable men there could be no other. D. W. B.

cidents occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad last even ing, which caused a detention of several hours, but no per son was injured. The 4j o'clock train broke an axle and disabled the engine a short distance beyond Trenton. The 6 o'clock train broke an axle of the tender about three siles this side of Trenton. Both trains arrived at the Jersey City Dépôt at 11 o'clock this morning.

ACCIDEST ON THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. -Two ac-

ROBBERT AT BELLEVILLE.—On Saturday night last the house of Mr. Dow, Postmaster at Belleville, N. J., was entered by some rascal, and a gold watch and \$40 were taken away. Several other houses were visited, but nothing